

In order to identify the number and types of action taken, the following procedures are to be followed when requests of this type are approved by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354.

1. Start with the number 1 when the first modification is approved and enter this number in the upper right hand corner of the Letter of Concurrence and on the related "Modification or Administration Action" sheet.

2. Next to the modified wording on the work copy of the Conditional Commitment for Guarantee and the Term Loan Agreement or any form which has been modified, pencil in a short cross reference to the modification and identify the number given it.

3. File the copies of the "Modification or Administrative Action" sheet and related Letters of Concurrence numerically in the docket directly on top of the affected original documents of conditions.

4. This order of recordkeeping should include any requests which were declined by the National Office.

[52 FR 6501, Mar. 4, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 26413, July 12, 1988; 57 FR 4359, Feb. 5, 1992; 61 FR 18495, Apr. 26, 1996]

§§ 1980.455-1980.468 [Reserved]

§ 1980.469 Loan servicing.

The lender is responsible for loan servicing and for notifying the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 of any violations in the Lender's Loan Agreement. (See Paragraph X of Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 449-35).

(a) All B&I guaranteed loans in the lender's portfolio will be classified by the lender as soon as it is notified by the State Office to do so and again whenever there is a change in the loan which would impact on the original classification. The State Director will notify the lender of this requirement for all existing loan guarantees, when new Loan Note Guarantees are issued to a lender and/or when the State Office becomes aware of a condition that would affect the classification and justification of the classification will be sent to the State Office. The loans will be classified according to the following criteria:

(1) *Substandard Classifications.* Those loans which are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans in this cat-

egory must have a well defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the payment in full of the debt. If the deficiencies are not corrected, there is a distinct possibility that the lender and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 will sustain some loss.

(2) *Doubtful Classification.* Those loans which have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified Substandard with the added characteristics that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, based on currently known facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

(3) *Loss Classifications.* Those loans which are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable loans is not warranted. Even though partial recovery may be effected in the future, it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off these basically worthless loans.

(b) There is a close relationship between classifications; and no classifications category should be viewed as more important than the other. The uncollectibility aspect of Doubtful and Loss classifications are of obvious importance; however, the function of the Substandard classification is to indicate those loans that are unduly risky which may result in future claims against the B&I guarantee.

(c) Substandard, Doubtful and Loss are adverse classifications. There are other classifications for loans which are not adversely classified but which require the attention and followup of the lenders and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354. These classifications are:

(1) *Special Mention Classification.* Those loans which do not presently expose the lender and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant a Substandard classification but do possess credit deficiencies deserving the lender's close attention. Failure to correct these deficiencies could result in greater credit risk in the future. This classification would include loans that the lender is unable to supervise properly because of a lack of expertise, an inadequate loan agreement, the condition of or lack of control over the